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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - - - NORTH CENTRAL REGION

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION—1937  
FOR NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Farmers in Nebraska and South Dakota who plan to participate in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program will need the information in this leaflet, which contains facts about the most important provisions of the program as they apply to individual farms, and a list of approved soil-building practices and rates of payment.

In order to conform to sound farming practice in both the eastern and the western areas of Nebraska and South Dakota, the program for 1937 includes provisions applicable both to dry-land areas and to the general Corn Belt areas or to irrigated farms in dry-land areas.

In the following counties, all farms except those approved as dry-land farms by county committees before May 1, 1937, will come under the general Corn Belt provisions of the program:

IN NEBRASKA—Antelope, Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Knox, Lancaster, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, and York.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA—Bon Homme, Brookings, Clay, Hutchinson, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Turner, Union, and Yankton.

In all other counties of Nebraska and South Dakota all farms will come under the dry-land provisions of the program, except those which county committees determine, before May 1, 1937, should come under the general Corn Belt provisions.

The chief differences between the dry-land provisions and the general Corn Belt provisions are in the method of establishing soil-building allowances and in soil-building practices that may be used to earn the soil-building allowance.

**Establishment of Bases.**—Soil-depleting bases for all farms were established in 1936 by county agricultural conservation committees. In 1937, committees will adjust these bases when necessary in order to provide equity among farms.

The soil-conserving base of a farm is the difference in acreage between the total soil-depleting base and the total acreage of cropland, exclusive of orchards. If the acreage of old soil-conserving crops is less than the acreage in the soil-conserving base, the difference may be planted to emergency hay and pasture crops.

**Diversion Payments.**—On farms for which the soil-depleting base is 20 acres or more, diversion payments, which will average \$6 per acre for the United States, may be earned for diverting from soil-depleting crops as much as 15 percent of the soil-depleting base acreage.

**Conserving Payments.**—Conserving payments may be earned only on farms which come under the general Corn Belt provisions of the program. On dry-land farms a comparable amount of money may be earned through soil-building practices adapted to dry-land conditions. Conserving payments will average \$3 per acre for all farms in the United States and may be earned on an acreage not greater than that for which the \$6 payment is made. The conserving payment may be earned by matching the diverted acreage with a corresponding



acreage of (1) old soil-conserving crops in excess of the soil-conserving base, (2) new soil-conserving crops, or (3) a combination of both.

County rates for diversion and conserving payments will vary from the national average in the same proportion as the average productivity of the land in the county varies from the national average productivity; rates on an individual farm will vary from the county rates in the same proportion as the productivity of the farm varies from the average productivity of the county.

**Corn-Acreage Limits.**—Corn-acreage limits will be established on individual farms in counties listed on page 1. The corn-acreage limit for a farm will be included in the soil-depleting base and will be established by the county committee. The rate of diversion and conserving payments will be increased 5 percent for farms for which corn-acreage limits are established and observed.

**Soil-Building Allowance.**—The soil-building allowance for any farm is the amount of money that can be earned by approved soil-building practices. On farms under the general Corn Belt provisions and having soil-depleting bases of 20 acres or more, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items:

One dollar for each acre in the soil-conserving base; \$1 for each acre for which diversion payment is made; \$1.90 for each acre of commercial orchard; \$1 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in both 1935 and 1936; \$2 for each acre of cropland on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in both 1935 and 1936; 50 cents for each animal unit over 5 of the carrying capacity of noncrop plowable pasture land.

On farms under the dry-land provisions and having soil-depleting bases of 20 acres or more, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items:

One dollar for each acre classified as soil-conserving in 1937 and not in excess of the soil-conserving base; \$4 (varying according to productivity) for each acre for which diversion payment is made; \$1.90 for each acre of commercial orchard; \$1 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in both 1935 and 1936; \$2 for each acre of cropland on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in both 1935 and 1936; 50 cents for each animal unit over 5 of the carrying capacity of noncrop plowable pasture land on the farm; 25 cents for each acre of noncropland being restored to grass, in accordance with specified provisions.

For each farm on which the soil-depleting base is 20 acres or more, the soil-building allowance will be not less than \$10, provided no other farm is owned or operated in the same county by the same person.

**Provisions for Small Farms.**—Farms for which the soil-depleting base is less than 20 acres will be eligible for soil-building payments only, but will have a soil-building allowance relatively larger than that of "diversion farms." Deductions from payments for small farms will be made if the 1937 acreage of soil-depleting crops exceeds 20 acres; additional deductions will be made if the corn acreage exceeds 20 acres.

The soil-building allowance for small farms will include the following:

Ninety cents for each acre of cropland; \$1 for each acre of commercial orchard; \$1 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in both 1935 and 1936; \$2 for each acre of cropland on which more than one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in both 1935 and 1936; 50 cents for each animal unit of the carrying capacity of noncrop plowable pasture land in excess of that needed for 5 animal units.

For farms on which the soil-depleting base is less than 20 acres, the soil-building allowance will be not less than \$20, provided no other farm is owned or operated in the same county by the same person.

**Adapted Seed Requirements.**—In order to qualify for soil-building practice payments by seeding legumes and grasses, it will be necessary to use adapted seed. No soil-building practice payment will be made



for seeding alfalfa or mixtures containing alfalfa if any unadapted alfalfa is seeded on the farm in 1937. No soil-building payment for seeding red clover or mixtures containing red clover will be made if any unadapted red clover is seeded on the farm in 1937. Land on which unadapted seed is planted will be classified in the same manner as if the unadapted seed had not been planted.

**Sugar-Beet Provisions.**—A payment at the rate of 12½ cents per 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield of sugar beets may be earned on an acreage not in excess of the sugar-beet acreage allotment for the farm, provided:

- (a) 40 percent of the acreage customarily used in rotation with sugar beets is classified as soil-conserving in 1937; or
- (b) Both (1) 20 percent of the acreage customarily used in rotation with sugar beets is classified as soil-conserving in 1937, and (2) land used for sugar beets in 1937 was used for sugar beets in not more than 2 of the 3 years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

**Multiple Farms.**—In making application for payment, farmers operating tracts of land under more than one ownership, and landlords owning more than one farm, will be required to include in their applications all farms owned or operated in a county. Crop-share landlords and tenants will share in the payments as they share the major crop. Sugar-beet payments will be divided as the sugar beets are divided. Each landlord and operator will apply separately for payments.

**APPROVED SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES**  
**WITH DIFFERENT CORN BELT AND DRY-LAND RATES**

	Corn Belt rate	Dry-land rate
<b>Seedings of adapted legumes on farm land:</b>		
Alfalfa-----per acre--	\$2. 50	\$4. 00
Red clover, white clover, sericea-----per acre--	2. 00	3. 50
Alsike clover, mammoth clover, lespedeza-----per acre--	1. 50	2. 50
Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and perennial grasses which contain 50 percent or more of alsike, red, mammoth, or white clover; alfalfa; sericea; lespedeza; or any combination of these legumes-----per acre--	1. 50	2. 50
Biennial or annual sweetclover, vetch, crimson clover, or crotalaria-----per acre--	1. 00	2. 00
Legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and perennial grasses which contain 50 percent or more of biennial or annual sweetclover; red, alsike, white, mammoth, or crimson clover; sericea; lespedeza; vetch; alfalfa; or any combination of these legumes-----per acre--	1. 00	2. 00
<b>Seedings of adapted perennial grasses on farm land:</b>		
Bluegrass, bromegrass, crested wheatgrass, slender wheat- grass, western wheatgrass-----per acre--	2. 00	3. 50
Orchard grass and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 percent of any one or combination of the following: Bromegrass, bluegrass, crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, western wheat grass-----per acre--	1. 50	2. 50
Redtop, Reed canary grass, timothy, and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes con- taining at least 50 percent of any one or combination of the following: Bluegrass, bromegrass, orchard grass, red top, Reed canary grass, timothy, crested wheat- grass, western wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass-----per acre--	1. 00	2. 00
<b>Tree planting:</b> Planting and protecting forest trees and trees for windbreak or shelterbelt purposes in accordance with good tree-culture practice-----per acre--	7. 50	10. 00

NOTE.—The rates listed for seeding grasses and legumes on dry-land farms apply only when a good stand is obtained. If seedings fail, the rate of payment is the same as for all other farms. The increase in rate does not increase the total amount which may be earned by soil-building practices. In all cases, this total is limited by the soil-building allowance. The increased rate compensates for the additional effort needed to obtain a seeding in areas with limited moisture supply. The higher dry-land rate for planting trees compensates for the additional effort necessary to start trees where moisture supply is limited.



## PRACTICES WITH THE SAME RATE FOR ALL FARMS

<b>Liming applications:</b>	<i>Rate</i>
Ground limestone or its equivalent on cropland or noncrop pasture land.....per ton..	\$1. 25
Not less than 500 pounds per acre of finely ground limestone on cropland, drilled in with new seedings of legumes.....per acre..	1. 00
Not less than 1,000 pounds per acre of finely ground limestone on noncrop pasture land.....per acre..	2. 00
<b>Commercial fertilizer applications</b> on noncrop pasture land or cropland used for growing a soil-conserving crop in 1937 and on which no soil-depleting crop is planted for harvest in 1937 or 1938:	
200 pounds 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent...per acre..	1. 20
300 pounds 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent...per acre..	1. 80
500 pounds rock phosphate or basic slag.....per acre..	1. 80
100 pounds 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent...per acre..	1. 00
<b>Improving stand of forest trees:</b> Improving a stand of forest trees in accordance with specified provisions.....per acre..	\$2. 50
<b>Terracing:</b> Terracing according to good terracing practice and with prior approval of county committee.....per 100 ft..	. 40
<b>Pasture restoration:</b> Restoration of noncrop plowable pasture by deferring grazing for an entire season in accordance with specified provisions and with prior approval of county committee.....per acre..	. 40
<b>Orchard practices</b> (Applicable to land in commercial orchards, vineyards, cultivated nut trees, and small fruits):	
Plowing or disking in specified winter cover crops in accordance with specified provisions.....per acre..	1. 00
Seeding specified winter cover crops in accordance with specified provisions.....per acre..	1. 00
Seeding soybeans and cowpeas in accordance with specified provisions.....per acre..	2. 00
Application of mulching materials in accordance with specified provisions.....per ton..	1. 00
<b>Vegetable land practices:</b>	
Use of specified nonleguminous green-manure crops, according to specified provisions, on land used for producing vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936.....per acre..	1. 00
If at least one less than the 1935-36 average of soil-depleting crops is grown on such land in 1937.....per acre..	2. 00
Use of leguminous green-manure crops, according to specified provisions, on land used for producing vegetable crops in 1935 and 1936.....per acre..	2. 00
If at least one less than the 1935-36 average of soil-depleting crops is grown on such land in 1937.....per acre..	4. 00

## PRACTICES APPLICABLE ONLY ON DRY-LAND FARMS

<b>Fallowing and erosion control:</b>	
Protected strip fallowing according to specified provisions...per acre..	2. 00
Protected summer fallowing and basin listing according to specified provisions.....per acre..	2. 00
Protected summer fallowing according to specified provisions.....per acre..	1. 50
Strip cropping according to specified provisions.....per acre..	. 40
<b>Pasture improvement:</b>	
Construction of contour furrows on permanent pasture land, not sufficiently porous to absorb normal precipitation, according to specified provisions.....per acre..	. 50
Restoration to native grass of noncropland according to specified provisions.....per acre..	. 25
<b>Tree maintenance:</b> Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting if necessary, a full stand of trees in forest plantings or wind-break or shelterbelt plantings according to specified provisions.....per acre..	
	4. 00